

"I go for the country, the whole country—and it is my ardent and sincere wish to see the individual placed at the head of the nation, who, by a strict observance of the constitution (the law he may), can make us most prosperous at home, as well as most respected abroad."

FOR PRESIDENT, IN 1848,
MAJOR GENERAL
ZACHARY TAYLOR,
OF LOUISIANA,
THE HERO

OF
PALO ALTO, RESACA DE LA PALMA,
MONTEREY,
And Buena Vista.
Subject to the decision of the Whig National Convention.

WHIG NOMINATION
FOR GOVERNOR OF MARYLAND,
WILLIAM T. GOLDSBOROUGH,
OF DORCHESTER COUNTY.

Meeting in Caldwell county. On the 21st ult. the Whigs of Caldwell county, in pursuance of previous notice and without distinction of party, assembled at the court house, in the town of Princeton, to nominate General Taylor for the Presidency. The committee appointed to draught resolutions, was composed of men of both parties, and the resolutions recommending Gen. Taylor in the strongest terms for the next Presidency, passed unanimously and with enthusiasm. After the nomination of Gen. Taylor, the Democrats courteously withdrew, and the Whigs unanimously adopted resolutions recommending the Hon. A. Dixon for the office of Governor, and the Hon. J. L. Helm for that of Lieut. Governor.

When Col. Doniphan with his handful of men reached Chihuahua, he says he was met by Mr. Corwin's speech denouncing the war and those engaged in it as a band of robbers, and that a freezing, winter shower bath, would have been pleasant compared with his sensations on reading it. We think that the shameful abandonment of the gallant Colonel and his devoted band by the Executive in the midst of an enemy numbering twenty times his corps, ought to have been a much more "freezing—chilling—wintery shower bath," than what a minority Senator might say in his place in the Senate chamber.

Fellow-citizens, the speeches which are made in opposition to this war, are said to emanate from the peace party; but I say that they are made by those who are postponing the peace eternally!—Col. Doniphan's speech.

It follows, therefore, that they who are opposed to the war are the war party! It can't be said that the gallant Colonel's logic on this occasion is as sharp as his sword.

If our Government had placed at the disposal of Generals Scott and Taylor, each 20,000 men, they would, ere this, have subdued the whole Mexican power.—Col. Doniphan's speech.

On the breaking out of the war Congress by an almost unanimous vote placed at the disposal of the Executive fifty thousand men and ten millions of money. Why then did not the President give Generals Taylor and Scott twenty thousand men each, and let them subdue the "whole Mexican power!"

If Gen. Taylor, with 4,500 men, could whip Santa Anna at Buena Vista, with 20,000, he would have hunted him down and crushed him!—Col. Doniphan's speech.

To be sure he could; but that was not Mr. Polk's object. He wanted the boot on the other leg, and hence he kept Taylor with only 4,500 men in the field while he knew Santa Anna had 20,000.

It is a strange war.—Col. Doniphan's speech. But we fear it is destined to become very intimately acquainted with us, before it is over.

Col. Doniphan, in his St. Louis speech, wishes that Mexico could have seen as much unanimity among our people at home in the prosecution of the war as was exhibited in our armies in the field. If the gallant Colonel had wished that our country could have had a President at the head of affairs fitted to conduct the war and desirous of bringing it to an early close, his wish had been in accordance with the facts of the case.

It seems that Mr. Polk's Mexico-American tariff is "no go." No more goods will go to Mexico under it. It caught goods enough on the way to bring in about half a million of revenue, but the merchants will bring no more, as it at present stands. The trade of New Orleans has been injured to the amount of three millions by it. Let Congress break it over the heads of the Administration!

The North American and Gazette, says that the Whig party will vote for no man but the nominee of the Whig party. Sound doctrine—the doctrine, that, of every Whig in the nation. All our personal preferences will disappear, when that nomination is made. That General Taylor will receive it, we are confident; but, if he does not, we go for the nominee, as it is written on our flag, and none but the nominee.

The "Rough and Ready" is a new paper at Plaquemine, Louisiana, with Gen. Taylor's name at its mast head for President, and Gen. W. O. Butler, of Kentucky, for Vice President. The editor says he goes for old Zack "against the world." He will may—for the old Hero will beat the world.

The editor of the Montgomery Journal has received a cabbage 40 inches round.

A WHIG SPEECH.
PROFESSION VERSUS PRACTICE.

It is with no little pleasure that we lay before our readers the President's speech at Augusta, Maine, during his recent visit to that State. It is a Whig speech. It is profession versus practice. With the exception of the expression that, as the Chief Magistrate of the people, he is selected "to execute their will," there is not an idea in the speech which would not have honored head, heart, and lips of a Clay, a Webster, a McLean, a Taylor, a Clayton, a Corwin, or a Crittenden. It is Whig all over. And the expression to which we take exception may have been intended by the President to mean the "constitutional and legal will" of the people, though it bears too much the appearance of that positivist doctrine of modern Democracy, that the President is to execute the will of his party as ascertained and determined by party organization. If, however, he meant to say, that, as Chief Magistrate, he is the instrument of the constitutional and legal will of the people, he has asserted a sound Whig doctrine even on this point.

But it is a matter of deep regret that we should have a Chief Magistrate who could make so sound a Whig speech as this, and yet contradict every part and portion of it by his practice. We purposed to have pointed out on the present occasion wherein Mr. Polk has not practiced as he preaches, but the length of the speech itself forbids. The reader's own judgment will not fail to mark the difference, the contradictions. On another occasion we shall endeavor to follow the President in his Whig preaching, with a view of showing the variance between his profession and practice. Meantime we commend this speech to the consideration of every Whig in the Union as worthy of being printed in gold, and of being treasured up in our heart of hearts. It is peculiarly applicable to the present emergencies in the Whig party.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT,
AT AUGUSTA, MAINE.

The President, standing in the area in front of the speaker's chair, made the following reply.

Sir: It seldom happens that the course of any man's life is marked by so distinguished a reception as has been accorded to me to-day. I have been met not only by the cordial hospitality of your citizens, but have now received, through you, their constituted organ, a welcome equally generous, from the highest authorities of your State. While, with all my heart, I tender to you, and to those whom you represent, my grateful thanks for the honor which has been thus conferred upon me, I feel that I can, in no sense, appropriate it to any considerations merely personal to myself. It is a homage paid to the institutions under which we live, and I receive it, therefore, only as the servant of the people, called upon by their suffrages to administer for a brief period their own government. In such a capacity, more than any other, I am proud and rejoiced to meet you on this interesting occasion, and to exchange with you and my fellow-citizens here assembled those hearty congratulations which it cannot fail to suggest, both upon the prosperity of our people, and the continued existence and success of our invaluable system of free government. In other countries, the monarch rules, and the people are required to obey; but in this country, thank God, there is no monarch, but the people themselves; no allegiance but to the constitution and laws which they approve, and no political power which they do not give, and which they cannot take away. While, therefore, I occupy, by their choice, the high office of Chief Magistrate of the Union, I feel that I occupy it only as their representative, selected to execute their will; and it is my great ambition so to discharge the elevated duties which they have conferred to my care, as, at the close of my public career, to receive the rich reward of their cordial approbation.

This sentiment is in strict accordance with the whole theory of our free institutions. Upon the sovereignty of the people, and the responsibility to them of their elected agents, was constructed by our fathers, the great fabric which they have transmitted to us, of a free and united confederacy of independent States. It is a legacy of freedom which we hold in sacred trust, not only for ourselves and our descendants, but for the future welfare of all mankind. We cannot, therefore, too deeply appreciate its value, or too earnestly seek to preserve and to perpetuate it to the latest time. During my visit to this section of our common country, and my observation of its condition, its pursuits, its great varied interests, and its enlarged prosperity, I have become more than ever impressed with this important truth, and more than ever sensible of the inestimable advantages of our confederate Union. Under the broad shield of our constitution are embraced flourishing and equal States, of various climates, varied pursuits, differing habits, and dissimilar institutions, and there is no greater triumph of human wisdom than that which successfully achieved our common government for so many different interests, and so many distant States. It was the work of a convention only, which presided the great and the good Washington, and in which were collected as noble a body of patriotic men as the world probably has ever seen. A spirit of concession and of compromise pervaded all their counsels, and we live now to witness and to enjoy the fruits of their wisdom, and the results of their self-sacrificing toil. Fifty-eight years only have elapsed since our constitution was adopted, but within that period the population of our country has multiplied seven-fold, and our territory has been extended from your own borders here on the Atlantic, to the Gulf of Mexico and to the far Pacific. Thus rapidly has sprung up, under the benign influence of our constitution and laws, a mighty, a free and happy people, still advancing in all the intelligence, the industry and the enterprise which can add wealth to a community, or give glory to a nation.

To this constitution, then, and to the union of the States which it establishes, let us all look as to the pole-star of our country's hopes, and the surest safeguard of human liberty throughout the world. He who would inflict a blow upon a frame of society, thus glorious alike in its formation and its results, would hazard a calamity which no patriot and no lover of his race can contemplate without alarm. Let the Union be dissolved, and instead of the spectacle which we now present to the world of a united confederacy of happy and prosperous States, we shall exhibit, as the mournful fruit of dissension and discord, and extended series of petty principalities, without harmony in either, and wasting their resources and their energies by warring among themselves. Dissolve the Union, and the last example of freedom to the oppressed will be at once destroyed, and the only hope of man for well regulated self-government will be lost forever from the earth.

In comparison with the vast importance and the sacred duty of maintaining such a union, how poor and insignificant are all our little local jealousies, and all our divisions of individual opinion. In support of the constitution, however we may differ in other and more nearly subjects, all sects and all parties may freely and cordially unite, and before the altar of the Union bow down in a common worship, as citizens of one country, and brethren of the same great family. I was glad, sir, to hear you say, that, as a member of the Union, the State of Maine knows no geographical limits, no peculiar interests, no separation of climate or of soil; and I have been rejoiced to observe a similar spirit of devotion to the Union throughout my extended journey. Among you who inhabit this region of our country, a devotion to the Union may well be regarded as peculiarly strong; for, looking from your most northern borders to the far south, and to the most distant west, there is no place where you do not find "the bone of your bone, and the flesh of your flesh;" where you do not see your own children successfully exercising the industry and intelligence and enterprise which they have inherited from New England, to work out their own happiness and add to the common prosperity of their country. They carry with them, as the children of other States bring here, affections and attachments which, rising superior to local views, contribute to strengthen in no ordinary measure the bands of our invaluable Union. You have reminded me that I am the first President of the United States who has visited your citizens since Maine became a State. I rejoice that so great an honor has been permitted, under Providence, to me, and that I thus have the opportunity to recommend here, as I would recommend in all parts of our beloved country, cultivation of that feeling of brotherhood and mutual regard, between the North and the South and the East and the West, without which we may not anticipate the perpetuity of our free institutions.

It was this feeling which the venerated Washington sought to inspire when he warned his countrymen against yielding to sectional divisions or local jealousies, and it was this sentiment which another Chief Magistrate proclaimed to the world, when, in a crisis of peril and excitement, he made that memorable declaration—"Our Federal Union—it must be preserved." What man can adequately estimate the fatal consequences which must attend its fall? I pray for the perpetuity of our institutions, not only because upon them must rest our own prospects of freedom and of happiness, but because they administer also to the welfare of mankind. By the aid of steam we have brought already in the close neighborhood of Europe, and foreign communities are beginning to feel the influence of our system, and to receive from our example and the successful working of our government, the suffering and oppressed people of the old world begin now to understand their own rights, and to claim the enjoyment, as we enjoy them, of freedom of thought, freedom of speech, and freedom of conscience.

This lesson has been recently forced upon them with peculiar power; and the same ships which have borne to the starving millions abroad the plenteous supplies of our abundant harvest, have carried to them at the same time the glad tidings of our freedom, prosperity and glory. They see us, as it were, the favored people of God, covered with plenty, and rejoicing in happiness, and their hearts yearn for the same great blessings which, in our country, spring from the constitution and are hallowed by the Union. Not only, too, do we thus benefit the world by the great light of our example, but we open here to the free asylum for the oppressed which can be found on earth. Our fathers, when they framed our government, invited them to our shores, and we still welcome the honest and industrious emigrant to participate in our abundance, and unite with us in increasing the prosperity of our country. We say to him, "come freely among us, act as an honest man, and you shall be protected in all your rights."

The magnitude of our own national destiny it is difficult even for the imagination to appreciate.—When this Union was formed neither your State nor mine had yet a separate existence. My destiny in my youth was amidst the wilderness, out of which has since grown a State, which is now the home of a prosperous, enterprising and energetic population. A similar success has attended the growing fortunes of Maine, and I am rejoiced to witness your rapid advancement in agriculture, in navigation, in the fisheries, and in all the various interests which go to make up the aggregate of your property and your wealth. The same giant growth is to be seen in all our territory, and is destined, if we are faithful to our duty as citizens, to continue with increased rapidity through the lapse of years. In this view, who can anticipate the future greatness of our republic, and who can estimate its influence upon the affairs and destiny of mankind? In 58 years so much has been accomplished for the grandeur of our nation, what results may she not confidently hope to accomplish in the half century yet to come? When our constitution was adopted, the individual who addresses you was not in existence, and the man may be now unborn who, fifty-eight years hence, will fill the office which is now held by me. If the population of our country shall continue to increase in the same ratio as in the past corresponding period, he will then represent a people numbering more than a hundred millions, while at the same time you, in the eastern States by the increased facilities of intercourse, will be brought to the neighborhood of our most distant possessions, and be able to communicate with them in less time than, at the period of the adoption of our constitution, your predecessors could communicate with Boston. We see, then, that at that distant period, when a future chief magistrate of the nation may be welcomed by exchange congratulations as we do now, upon the happiness of our people and the continued strength of our Union.

I have extended these remarks because I feel that I can do no better service to my country, than to express, wherever I may find an appropriate opportunity to do so, my deep conviction that the preservation of the Union of these States is paramount to every other political consideration, and that the same spirit of harmony and compromise in which it was formed, is vitally necessary to secure its existence and to perpetuate its blessings. Throughout my journey whose northern limit I now have reached, I have witnessed on every side new proofs of its value, and fresh indications of the deep attachment to it which pervades the hearts of all our people. I shall return to my duties at the seat of government with an increased sense of their responsibility and importance, and with a confirmed regard for that venerated constitution which I have been sworn faithfully to administer.

Suffer me again to return my profound acknowledgments for the distinguished honor which has been conferred upon me by your authorities and your people. From Philadelphia, where I have received the most respectful consideration which it was in their power to bestow, a cordial and official welcome from their highest legislative and executive authorities. But let me repeat also that in acknowledging these marks of kindness and respect, I refer them to the station which I hold, and surely not to any considerations merely personal to myself.

Col. Joseph Taylor, brother of Gen. Z. Taylor, arrived in Cincinnati on the 6th. We had a hearty shake of the hand from the Colonel yesterday, says the Cincinnati Chronicle of the 8th inst., and were gratified to see him looking so well, after the performance of his arduous duties in Mexico.

The country may catch a Tartar in General Taylor.—Correspondent of Cincinnati Gazette. If it does, it will only change masters, for it caught a pretty considerable Tartar in Mr. Polk.

JUST LIKE HIM.—Gen. Taylor had occasion to visit Point Isabel, after the battle of Buena Vista, and the captain of the steamboat had reserved a suite of state rooms for the General's accommodation. There were several sick and wounded volunteers on the boat, en route for New Orleans, who had to take the wayfare incident to a crowded boat, and particularly so on this occasion. General Taylor soon saw all this, and at once ordered these men to be placed in his state rooms, and proper attention paid them. It was rather a cold, rainy day, when this occurred. The deck hands and many others on the boat did not know Gen. Taylor. The wind blew high, and the firemen had raised a sail in front of the boilers to protect themselves from the rain—and under this sail there were some old mattresses; here General Taylor laid down, and went to sleep. At supper time great inquiries were made for the General, and servants sent off to look him up. But he could not be found! At last some one going below, inquired of a fireman if he had seen anything of such and such a man—the fireman said no, but added, "there is a clever old fellow asleep there, under the sail, in front of the fire!" It was General Taylor. Yes, sweet indeed must be the sleep of such a man, who has the heart to change places with the poor sick soldier, as Taylor did on this occasion; such humanity stands out in bold relief, and greatly mitigates the evils incident to war.

There will be a meeting of the Alumni of Columbian College, on Wednesday, the 14th inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M., in the Baptist Church, 10th st. The attendance of all the members in the city is respectfully solicited.

At Cincinnati on the 9th instant, flour \$4 30.

Fredericksburg, Va., July 12.—This is the season (says the News) in which little or nothing is done in the flour and wheat markets—the old crop being exhausted, and the new not yet ready for sale. The opening price for new wheat will fall very far short of the general expectation a few weeks ago; from present indications, \$1 a bushel will probably be the price. Corn has also declined materially, and buyers would scarcely be found at 60 cents.

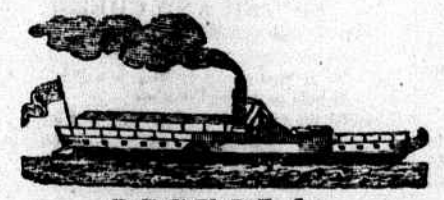
I am sorry to say (says the N. York Courier and Enquirer), the difficulty between Mr. Trist and General Scott has not been reconciled, and that it is much to be regretted, that a man of higher intellect, character and intelligence, had not been sent in Mr. Trist's place. It is said, by those who have seen the documents in Mexico, that Mr. Buchanan's instructions and the arguments presented by him to Mexico, in favor of peace, are drawn with consummate ability; and such being the case, why was not a more able man selected to carry them into execution? If Mr. Buchanan wants a speedy peace with Mexico, he will at once recall Mr. Trist, and send out one of the first men in the republic in his place. Indeed, if I am not greatly mistaken, this is already being done, and the negotiator will take the course of Gen. Scott, and not interfere in military matters, or attempt an armistice which might lead to the destruction of our army in Mexico.

Col. Haskell let us into a bit of private history which will readily account for the malignant attack upon his private character. While the brigade was at Tampico, Pillow sent for Haskell to his tent, and told him that the President would shortly appoint Major Generals, and concluded his harangue by begging Haskell to recommend him to the President, to be appointed one of them. Many honied things fell from the persuasive lips of the solicitor for help in getting the higher rank of Major General; but the scene was finally terminated by Haskell's refusing to recommend him for the office. This he did in writing, and after proper consideration of his duty. Here is the secret of Pillow's abuse of Colonel Haskell. The statement is full of illustrations of this character.

It has been decided, at the Navy Department, to construct the four new war steamers at Gosport, N. York, Philadelphia, and Kittery navy yards. The models and other matters are all approved, and the orders issued to-day. So says the Baltimore Sun.

Washington to Baltimore.

THE STEAMER



OSCEOLA,

HAVING been put in complete order will, on Sunday the 11th July, commence plying regularly between the above places, leaving the lower end of Frederick street dock, Baltimore, every Tuesday at 4 o'clock P. M. Returning, will leave Washington every Sunday at 7 o'clock A. M.

She will stop regularly, going and returning, at Cone River, Va.; Leesmill, Md.; Curriam, Va.; Port Tobacco, Md.; and will touch at the following landings for signals, or to land, viz:

Point Look Out, Blackstone; Piney Point, Pope's Creek; Nanjamo, Sandy Point; Chapman's, Md.; Bluff Point; Quantico, Va.; Boyd's Hole.

FOR NORFOLK.

The OSCEOLA will leave WASHINGTON every Thursday, at 9 o'clock, A. M., for NORFOLK. Returning, will leave Norfolk every Friday at 4 o'clock, P. M. Passage and fare \$5 00. JAMES MITCHELL, Captain. July 10.—Thurs.

McCUBBIN, Barber, Temple of Fashion No. 1, added by that superior workman, F. Doan, 8th st., between Pennsylvania avenue and D street. June 25.—

By A. GREEN, Auctioneer.
VALUABLE FRAME HOUSE AND LOT AT AUCTION.—On Wednesday, the 14th inst., I shall sell, on the premises, at 6 o'clock P. M., part of Lot No. 12, in square No. 318, with the Frame Building thereon, being the house now occupied by Mr. William Buist, fronting on 11th, near the corner of H street.
Terms: One-half cash; balance in three and six months, for notes bearing interest. A deed given and a deed of trust taken.
July 10.—A. GREEN, Auctioneer.

BOARDING.—MRS. J. R. TAYLOR has several vacant Rooms, some of them suitable for Families. Gentlemen wishing board without lodging, can be accommodated. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited. Residence corner Penn. avenue and C street, over Lemuel J. Middleton's Grocery Store. June 11.—1m

ADAMS & CO.'S EXPRESS.

REMOVAL.
ADAMS & CO. take this method of informing the public, that they have removed their OFFICE from their former place of Business, Elliott's Buildings, to the large and convenient Store-room, three doors below Galtby's Hotel, Penn. avenue, and a few doors below the Railroad Depot, where they are now more fully prepared to receive and forward all descriptions of packages to the following places:
Boston, Richmond, Cincinnati, New York, Petersburg, Louisville, Philadelphia, Pittsburg, St. Louis, Baltimore, Wheeling, &c. &c. &c.
Adams & Co. will also forward specie and other valuables, and Collect Drafts, Notes, &c., on all the above places at reasonable rates.
G. S. McELFRESH, Agent. may 27.—eo2m

JOHN CONNELLY,
CABINET, CHAIR, AND SOFA MANUFACTURER AND UNDERTAKER.

THE subscriber begs leave to return his thanks to his friends and the public generally for the very liberal patronage which they have bestowed on him, and would respectfully inform them that he has on hand a general assortment of Cabinet Furniture, which he will sell very cheap for cash, or approved paper. He is constantly manufacturing all kinds of Furniture of the latest style and most approved pattern; such as—

- Mahogany dressing Bureaus
- spring seat Sofas
- rocking and parlor Chairs
- card, centre, and dining Tables
- Wardrobes
- Bedsteads

And, in fact, every thing usually found in a cabinet ware room.

Undertaking.
He is also prepared to attend funerals at the shortest notice and on the most liberal terms; and he is confident that from his long experience in attending funerals, that he will give entire satisfaction to those who may favor him with their patronage.
JOHN CONNELLY,
7th street, between H and I.
may 20 1y

TO THE PUBLIC.

THE subscriber having learned that an attempt is being made to injure the reputation of his MINERAL WATER by the circulation of a spurious article purporting to be his, he is therefore under the necessity of publishing the following certificates, and respectfully calls the attention of the Faculty and Public to the subject.

A. FAVIER,
Manufacturer of all kinds of Mineral Waters,

WASHINGTON, June 19, 1847.
SIR: In conjunction with several other members of the Medical profession I gave you, some years since, a certificate of the good quality of your Mineral Water. With a commendable jealousy of your own works, test confidence in their abiding good reputation should have led to neglect, you have again applied to me for an analysis of several specimens of Mineral Water, purporting to have been made after different methods or by different persons, the particulars of which were not furnished, the only distinction apparent being in the color of the bottles, and find as follows: "The water in the white glass bottles is free from all impurities; that in the green bottles contains a sensible quantity of sulphuric acid, which is evident to the smell and taste, as well as to the proper chemical tests. From a recent inspection of your process, I was led to the conviction that the only impurities which could possibly gain access to the water were lead and sulphuric acid. Of lead I find no traces whatever in any of the bottles; the amount of sulphuric acid present in the green bottles, though small, is objectionable, and must be regarded as an impurity, as the Mineral Water professes to be free from all such admixtures. I therefore certify that the Mineral Water contained in the white bottles sent to me was pure, and in my opinion salutary, while that in the green bottles was impure and unfit for a common beverage."
CHARLES G. PAGE,
Professor of Chemistry, National Medical College.
Mr. A. FAVIER.

WASHINGTON, June 24, 1847.
SIR: Upon testing the water left with me by you, which was in the same kind of bottles mentioned by Dr. Page, I have only confirmed the result of the analysis made by that gentleman.

THOMAS P. JONES,
Prof. of Chemistry.
WASHINGTON, June 19, 1847.
This is to certify that the water analyzed by Dr. Page, from the white bottles, was made by Mr. Favier's apparatus, at his establishment, and that in the green bottles came from another establishment, where it was manufactured.
July 2.—6t
W. B. MAGRUDER, M. D.

A Luxury Indeed!

VAPOR, TEPID, AND COLD SHOWER OR RUSSIAN BATH.
THE subscriber, (through the persuasion of many intimate friends) has been induced to fit up the above establishment, (a bath never before known to this community) for the purpose of rendering every necessary convenience and luxury to the citizens of this metropolis.

In offering to the public the advantages of this most delightful bath, he would say to those who are in a state of physical debility, that there is nothing known that is so well calculated to restore the energies of the human system. The most delicate female under its influence improves in strength with most astonishing rapidity. Connected with this mode of bathing, he has introduced the Salt-water Vapor, and Shower Bath, giving to those who desire it, all the advantages of Sea-bathing, without the trouble and expense of a trip to the Cape. His rooms are situated on the corner of 41 street and Missouri avenue. Open at all hours from six in the morning till nine at night. Thursdays of each week are set apart for the special accommodation of Ladies, when a lady will be in attendance to wait on those who may please to visit this establishment. The public are invited to give this Bath a trial.
Terms: Single tickets 37 1/2 cents, or three tickets for \$1 00.
June 29.—2m
W. WHITNEY.

CARD.
MRS. E. REEDER, Milliner, Dress and Cor set Maker, Penn. avenue, between 1st and 2d streets. June 12

COLUMBUS O. WALL, Cabinet Maker and Undertaker, corner of 6th and G streets. June 11

JOHN ALLEN, Lock and White Smithing, and Bell Hanging, Penn. Avenue, opposite United States Hotel.

TO FOREIGN GENTLEMEN.

ARRIVING in the United States, or others, desirous of purchasing a permanent country residence in Pennsylvania. The subscriber offers for sale his farm, situated in Montgomery county, Pennsylvania, 14 miles north of Philadelphia. It contains 308 acres of land, 238 acres of which are in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat, rye, Indian corn and hay, equal to any upland farm—the remaining 20 acres being woodland. On the premises is a fine stone mansion, 60 feet by 45, with a veranda attached, 15 feet wide, extending the length of the house, and a large piazza on the east, the whole giving ample accommodation for a family of twenty persons. The pleasure grounds surrounding the house are shaded with elegant evergreens, and are very beautifully laid out. There are on the farm three stone houses for farmers or tenants, together with three large stone barns, containing stabling and conveniences for a hundred head of cattle, and for the storage of 250 tons of produce, with a coach house, wagon house, granary and corn crib attached. There are also the advantages of a fine spring house, ice house, fish pond, a garden of two acres, orchards stocked with the finest fruit, green house and grape walk, a stream of spring water in every field, a daily mail, by which the Philadelphia and New York papers of the same day are received, and an omnibus passing the gate morning and evening.

In the immediate vicinity are Episcopal, Lutheran and Presbyterian churches. Further description is unnecessary, as all persons wishing to purchase are invited to call and examine the estate. It may, however, be added, that for beauty, healthful situation, and advantages, it is not surpassed by any in the United States. It may be well also to mention the price, which is \$220 per acre. Apply to
GEORGE SHAFF, Whitmarsh, July 2 2aw1m* Montgomery co., Pa.

FACTS, NOT FABLES!

D. R. SCHWARTZ'S
Chromo-Thermal Aque Pills,
warranted to cure in eight hours!

Also
DR. SCHWARTZ'S
COMPOUND EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA
suitable for every month in the year, warranted to relieve Rheumatism, Bronchitis, Scrofula, Neuralgia, constitutional effects of Syphilis, eruptive diseases, and all others arising from impurities of the blood. The above medicines may be had wholesale or retail, at the proprietor's store, Penn. avenue, 2d door east of 3d street, Washington City. June 23 6otf

GLORIOUS NEWS!!

SURRENDER OF THE CITY OF MEXICO!!!

In consequence of the above intelligence I have opened a new
TOBACCO, SNUFF, & SEGAR STORE,
where my friends and the public generally, may at all times with confidence obtain a genuine imported segar of the most choice brand, as well as the most approved brands of chewing tobacco; also, a general assortment of snuff of all the different qualities at wholesale and retail.

Having made such arrangements as will at all times insure a full supply of the most choice brands from the different ports—and for any further information concerning the surrender of the city, the public will be politely attended to at HEAD QUARTERS, Brown's Hotel, No. 1.
CHARLES S. TYSON.

June 26 6od2w

JOHN WILLIGMAN, House Furnishing Ware Rooms, corner of Pennsylvania avenue and 13th street, south side. June 25—

V. KING, Boarding-house, F street, directly opposite the General Post Office. June 25—

COTTAGE FOR RENT.—A neat Cottage containing two large rooms, three small chambers and kitchen; there is also a stable or woodhouse on the premises. Situated in a healthy location near Mr. Machen on Maryland avenue. Inquire of DE V. VAUGHAN, Copper and Leadecr, Ninth street. June 23tf

ICE! ICE! ICE!!!
THE SUBSCRIBERS have on hand a large supply of pure Potomac Ice, which they will sell at their Ice-house corner of Maryland avenue and Eleventh street, for Twenty-five cents per bushel.
BIRD & GUNNELL.
N. B.—Ice delivered in any part of the city at the shortest notice.
June 23—4f
B. & G.

INSIDE VENETIAN WINDOW BLINDS.

WILLIAM NOEL,
Dealer and Manufacturer of Inside Venetian Window Blinds, south side Penn. av. between 9th and 10th streets, Washington. June 23—

BLINDS of all sizes and styles furnished to order. Split Blinds, plain and painted, of all sizes. Brass fixtures and trimmings furnished. Linen and transparent Curtains put up in the best style. Wire-screens and wide paper for curtains, very cheap. All work done on reasonable terms and with promptness.
N. B. Old Blinds repaired and repainted.
June 23 1m

FRESH GROCERIES.

THE SUBSCRIBER is now receiving an additional supply of groceries comprising Fresh Teas, Coffee of various kinds, New Orleans, Porto Rico, and St. Croix sugars, Do do molasses Sugar house sirup and molasses Fresh sprouts, ground and unground Spices, sardines, and mould candles Tomato sauce, catsups, anchovies, &c. Sardines and Curry powders Sarsaparilla shrap, fancy soap Military shaving soap, &c. Orange county butter 100 sugar cured hams 100 superior shoulders

A large supply of cigars and tobacco To which he invites attention S. HOLMES, June 19—43w 7th street.

M. HOFFAR, DENTIST, 41 street, five doors above Penn. avenue, east side. Teeth inserted on gold plate, a better style than done in the city, and cheap accordingly. June 14 tf

R. FINLEY HUNT, DENTIST, Washington City, Penn. av. between 9th and 10th st. June 11